



Eaton, Ohio.

Thursday, : : April 24, 1862.

Constitutional Rights which We Mean To Exercise And Maintain.

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press."

—Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, Article 1.

"Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of the right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech; or of the press."—Constitution of Ohio, Article 1, Section 11.

The Editor of this paper does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed by his correspondents. The writer, and not the Editor is responsible.

Weekly Summary.

We have not as yet any full account of our loss at Pittsburg Landing; sufficient, however, has come to light, to show that it was the greatest battle ever fought on this continent.

The telegraph informs us of the melancholy death of Governor Harvey, of Wisconsin, who was drowned at Savannah, Tenn., while stepping from one boat to another. He was on a noble errand of mercy, attending to the wounded and sick at Pittsburg Landing.

By the late European steamer we learn, that the various European Governments are becoming fully alive to the necessity of repairing wooden war vessels by iron-clad steamers.

The Great Gas Explosion, in the "Register" Office, on Main St., Eaton, Ohio, on the 17th day of April, 1862.

To the People of Preble County. Sirs.—Be it known, that a dreadful explosion of Gas,—composed of the very destructive elements of vulgar mob-making, mental incendiarism, and reckless falsehood,—took place, as stated above, in the village of Eaton, within the last three weeks. The party who is supposed to have had the entire charge of the Gasometer, in the Smit Engine-house, at the time the explosion took place, is well known, and it is sincerely hoped, that his fictitious name of "Anti-Traitor," will not lead any thoughtful reader of the Press to believe, for one moment, that his real name ought not to be "Brigand."

We hope, that the proprietors and managers of the Eaton Register Smit Engine-house, are well insured in a good office, seeing that the Gas explosion which have recently taken place in their engine-house, may lead to serious consequences. If they mean to spout out their boiling water of hot wrath, so as to scald the Old Country people, including Irish, English, Germans, and Scotch, we warn them to look well to their Gasometer, and to the fellow to whom they have left the care of their Gas. The Democrats of Preble are ready to turn the Register Gas into the Editor's "puking" sink, to perish there.

This is the only answer we choose to give at present to a Notary of falsehood, bluster, and slander. But let him push his libelous and infamous course, and we promise him that we will correct something more than his bad grammar, and incendiary and mob-making twaddle. The scoundrel who dares, in these times of national troubles, to call upon the people to rise and drive an Englishman from the county of Preble, and who says that we wished either England or France to go to war with America, is too low and diabolical a villain to be trusted, believed, or associated with. We have expressed an earnest, heart-felt, and honest wish, that England and France might step in, as friendly mediators, to stop our present and dreadful war, by using kind words; but we never thought of wishing that any other nation should step in to fight, and the fellow who has dared to pervert our words, for the sake of doing us harm, if not to order to get

us murdered, is hereby declared by us to be a malignant villain, unfit for human society. Let the snake come out in his real name, and he shall be met, and clothed with shame.

Who are the Real Conservators of the American Union?

The most remarkable phenomenon of the present age is the fact, that the men who are called the Republican party, in America, and the party known by the name of Democrats, both claim to be the honest conservators of the Union of all the States. Argument, logic, and fact, are of no use nowadays. Each American party is right in its own eyes, and yet, each is in direct antagonism to the other. One contends that the others are traitors, and the so-called traitors assert, that their political enemies are at work to destroy the Union. Now it is a sober fact, that we have never attempted to justify the steps taken by the leading men of the South; neither have we been able honestly to vindicate the wild sayings or rash doings of the violent party in the North. We have all along seen great faults in both of these parties. But the Democratic party, as a party, while they have condemned the conduct of the South, have not been able to justify the proceedings of the Republicans and Wendell Phillips in the North. Wendell Phillips and his party openly declare, that they have been hard at work for many years to destroy the Old Union, and the leading men in the South have for years wished to put an end to the Union, by withdrawing from it, and the two parties have thus been successful; and the consequence is, that the Union as it was, is now no more! But on what principle of just or logical reasoning, the Democratic party can be blamed, in any sense or degree, for what has come to pass in the United States, is to us incomprehensible.

The Democrats condemn the action of both parties, and contend for the preservation of State rights, State lines, State laws, and local institutions, and maintain—taking the Constitution as framed and written by their forefathers, for their guide—that slavery cannot be abolished by violence, or without the full and free consent of the slave-holders.

It will soon be seen and felt in America, that the Democratic party have taken a just and rational view of the whole proceedings of both the secessionists and Republican Abolitionists; and the recent elections have fully demonstrated that the people are at length awake, and resolved to place the right men once more in the right place, and thus save all that can now be saved, of their rights and legal privileges. To restore the Union as it was, is a thing out of the question; to abolish slavery by fire and sword, we think is a thing equally impracticable; but it is not, we hope, impossible to bring about a reconciliation between the North and the South, on terms of a just and honorable compromise, at the end of the war, if parties will not make peace sooner. We are most anxious for peace, that life, property, and commerce, may be saved, and harmony and prosperity restored in all the States, North and South—East and West. But if we are not mistaken in our views of the American question of questions, we see no other way of settling it than by acknowledging the independence of the Cotton States, or by abolishing slavery by fire and sword. Which of these two ends can be reached? and when? We tremble at the thought of the answer. We agreed with the President when he said, that the difficulties into which America has fallen, can never be settled by war. As Mr. Lincoln has recently recommended that the people should pray for the restoration of peace, we cheerfully pray—"Give peace in our time, O Lord," and stay the shedding of blood.

A new counterfeit \$3 note, State Bank of Ohio, Piqua Branch, has just made its appearance in Cincinnati. They are easily detected. The word "Prest" is badly printed, being nearly one-third larger than on the genuine note. The counterfeit is intended to be a fac simile of the genuine.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, at the American Hotel, in Columbus, on Wednesday, May 18th.

Every member of the Committee is requested to be present, as important business will come before them at this critical time in the affairs of our country.

WAYNE GRISWOLD, Ch'm.

A GEM FROM THE EATON REGISTER.

"A Snake in the grass," emitting its poisonous gas in the Register of last week, whistles forth a kind of viper sound, which has been interpreted to mean, that we are suffered to "eat and sleep in peace in the village of Eaton." What a privilege! "Hear it, O heavens, and be astonished, O earth!"—Even an Englishman is actually allowed to spend his own money, brought from England, and to pay taxes to support "the dear knows what," for we do not, but we may happen to find it out—wonderful, wonderful! But the "Snake in the grass" emits another strange sound, which scholars say, means, that we "claim a support from" the "people" of Eaton! What a pity it is, that we have not been more successful. Has "Anti-Traitor" ever held an office? yes, he has, and whenever he essays to hold another, we shall remember him for the good of his soul.

The Negro at Home.

Colonel Gibson, of the Forty-Ninth Ohio, recently wrote a letter from Tennessee, which is attracting some notice. Colonel Gibson will be recollected as the Republican successor to Breslin as State Treasurer. He writes thus about the condition of the slaves, as observed by himself:

"In this region every one owns one or more slaves. Here as elsewhere, where I have been, the slaves are well treated and well provided for. They appear happier, and certainly live and dress better than the poor whites or the free negroes of Ohio or the North. They all appeared to be content to liberate them. This lie had been trumpeted in the South, and hundreds of honest people, aside from slaves, believed it. But the negro here instinctively dreads the North. They love the South and are devoted to their masters."

I have witnessed some touching scenes between exiled masters, returned to their homes, and their faithful slaves. It is strange how few try to escape or run away. I doubt if twenty have come to the army with which I have been connected since last September. About the farm houses and in the city the white children and black play together like brothers and sisters. It is my deliberate opinion that, in their present state of ignorance, the slave rather fears than desires emancipation. They only regard their appetites and comforts. They are well housed, well dressed and well fed. They appear to want no more. These facts constituted no excuse for slavery, but I mention them as tending to show that statesmen had better let the nigger alone at present, and address themselves to suppressing this great rebellion.

The President's late resolution and message, as to adding emancipation, is regarded here as unworthy of his position. It contains propositions which are not only untenable, but weak in the extreme."

The Wet Weather and the Spring Crops.

Much alarm begins to be manifested throughout Northern and Central Illinois with regard to the coming crops of spring grain. During the last four or five weeks it has rained almost daily, till the soil is so thoroughly saturated with water as to preclude the possibility for some time of either plowing, sowing or planting. The danger of this shortening of the season is felt doubly at this time in consequence of about fifty thousand of our Illinois farmers being now withdrawn from the State to fight for the Union. In ordinary times, even when the spring work is forced close upon summer, by the employment of extra help, much of the danger is averted; but at present the prospect is gloomy enough.—Chicago Tribune, April 18th.

SOUND SENTIMENTS FROM AN EXPECTED QUARTER.—Henry Ward Beecher, in a discourse on Sunday, the 18th inst., at Brooklyn, New York, said:

"In alluding to such as are confined in our military prisons, unconscious of what is charged against them, he deprecated in unmeasured terms the action of any government, and especially of this Government, which should take away, without trial and with-

out verdict, the dearest rights and liberties of the people. He did not believe that it was well, or in any way justifiable, to confine for weeks and months, in the dark depths of a dungeon, men who might, if opportunity was offered, prove themselves absolutely guiltless of the crime charged upon them. He considered such trifling with the rights of the people dangerous to our liberties, and dangerous to our institutions, and when people were found willing to submit to it, it was more dangerous yet."

Nor did he believe in the muzzling of the press. Under certain extreme conditions he thought it might with moderation be tried, but it was far better to let the press alone; it was with us an absolute necessity, and would be as senseless to take away the air from our prisons as to take from us the right of printing. "If this is treason," said he, "I shall be a traitor again and forever."

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The Gazette and its Threatenings. The following is the last paragraph of an article entitled "The Bravery of our Soldiers," which appeared editorially in the Cincinnati Gazette:

"And what shall we say of the traitors in our midst who, this hour, sympathize with the authors of this rebellion, notwithstanding the sacrifices that have already been made in defense of the Union—surrounded by scenes of distress that have cast a dark shadow over the hopes of desolated households, and the wailings of widows and orphans, whose husbands and fathers have laid their lives upon the altar of their country? Is it not time that the strong hand of the law should be laid upon the heads of those who sympathize with the rebel leaders? These are again getting to be a menace in the nostrils of loyal people, and the country demands severe treatment, not only for the rebels of the South, but their allies at the North. The streets over which dead or wounded soldiers are carried are to be trod by traitors or traitor sympathizers."

It is reasonably to be supposed that the Gazette, in elaborating the foregoing, had in its eye some person or persons to whom, in its opinion, they are applicable. If such is the case, it is the duty of the Gazette—a duty which it owes not only to itself but to the public and to humanity—to point them out and present the evidence in its possession against them. A charge so formidable, couched in language so vigorous and intense, should not be permitted to waste its force in the limbo of indefiniteness. The world ought to know who it is that are snuff to tread the sacred streets over which dead and wounded soldiers are carried, and upon whom should be laid the strong arm of the law.

It is not courageous to frame indictments like these without indicating the parties that are intended—it is cowardly. It is not the part of a high-minded patriot, but of a narrow and bigoted mischief maker. The Gazette—or the individual writers for it—may, as little men are apt to do, hate those who happen to disagree with them in opinion; but when, carrying their hatred beyond all decent bounds, it turns to denouncing them as traitors, and holding them up to the officers of the law as criminals, one of two things ought to happen: it should either be compelled to answer who it is that it intends, or furnish the proof necessary to a conviction, or it should be abated as a nuisance.

We do not know what there is in the Gazette, which entitles it to set up its own transitory and ill-sustained views as the standard of opinion, and to denounce and condemn, and invoke legal penalties upon the heads of such as, for the time being, do not happen to accept them and make them their rule of conduct.

One thing, however, the Gazette would do well to remember. There is a mysterious fatality which seems to attach to such as counsel violence. Poisoned cups return to the lips of those who mixed them; mischief haunts the violent, and they who take up the sword perish by the sword. It is a fearful thing to promote acts of popular vengeance. In thousands of instances they who kindled the flame have been consumed by it, and there are changes easy to anticipate in public opinion in this city, which, if they ever arrive, may cause the Gazette to feel troubled at the countenance it has given to illegal violence.

The Utica (N. Y.) Herald, one of the most abject apologists of arbitrary arrests, states the case of F. M. Ellis, of that city, who held a confidential post under Government, the duties of which he fulfilled with remarkable fidelity, industry and tact. A subordinate official, to whom certain parties from prejudicial motives had made sundry charges, caused his arrest, basing their action upon certain documents found in his possession. When the time for the investigation came, it was satisfactorily shown that the documents were

not legitimately held by Mr. Ellis, but they were actually requisite for the successful prosecution of his operations. Yet he lays in prison three months, under this false charge.—Detroit Free Press.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN CHICAGO.

The following was the official vote for Mayor of Chicago, at the late municipal election:

Sherman, Dem.,	7,509
Holden, Rep.,	5,186
Democratic majority	1,328
In 1861, at the municipal election, the vote stood thus:	
Rumsey, Rep.,	8,274
Bryson, Dem.,	6,601

Democratic gain.

The Democratic gain in Chicago is nearly three thousand votes in one year. The handwriting is now plainly evident on the wall, predicting the restoration of the Democracy to power just as fast as the people can effect it through the ballot-box.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

SANDY HOOK, April 21. The new iron steamer Oriole, built for war purposes, left Liverpool for Palermo. It is believed she goes to Bermuda for armament, and takes the Atlantic as a Southern privateer.

The schooner Sophia ran the Charleston blockade, and has arrived at Liverpool, with 900 bales of cotton.

Politics unimportant. London, April 8.—The Sumter was still at Gibraltar, and the Tuscarora at Algiers, on the 8d.—The steamer of war Keokuk, after a two day's visit to Gibraltar, left for the West.

In Parliament, D'Israeli made an attack on Gladstone's policy and budget. The latter spoke strongly in defense. A general debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. Benterick attributed the distress of the country to its incompetent and inhuman policy in refusing to recognize the Confederate States.

The question of shelled ships and floating batteries continues to occupy the attention of the Government.

The shiprights have all been transferred from the wooden to iron vessels in course of construction. A proposition was before the Common Council of London, to confer the freedom of the city and a gold box on Mr. Peabody for his munificence.

The crops of England and France are reported as most favorable.—French manufacturing accounts also show more animation. Latest rumors assert that General Gayon will not be recalled from Rome.—The Paris bourse was flat at 69 1/2.

The Italian Ministry had ordered an increase in iron plated ships. The Spanish Government had again reiterated its firm determination to abstain from any demonstration prejudicial to the independence of Mexico.

The Danish Riksdag voted an extraordinary credit of one million regdaler for iron plated vessels.

QUEENSTOWN, April 10.—Governments has contracted for an iron ensuip ship, under Captain Coles' invention, to be ready for sea June 1, 1863. Experiments with a gun of large size showed the best and hitherto considered invulnerable forms of iron sides, were, so to speak, almost as easily penetrated by a shot as if targets had been of timber.

Sir Wm. Armstrong says that a gun of twelve tons weight fired with a charge of fifty pounds of powder will break through the sides of the Merrimac or the strongest ships afloat.

A target like the Warrior's side was shattered into crumbs at the trial. The Times says no weapon of offense or defense seems left us now so effective as large armor-plated and very swift steam rams.

TELEGRAMS.

Washington, April 19.

The following was received at the Navy Department to-day: "Flag Ship Washash, Port Royal Harbor, S. C., April 13, 1862."

Sir: The dispatches from the Commanding General of the Department to the Hon. Secretary of War will convey the gratifying intelligence of the fall of Fort Pulaski. It was a purely military operation—the result of laborious and scientific preparations, and of consummate skill and bravery in execution.

It would not have pertained to me to address you in reference to this brilliant and successful achievement, had not Major General Hunter, with a generous spirit long to be remembered, permitted the Navy to be represented on this interesting occasion, by allowing a detachment of seamen and officers from this ship to serve one of the breaching batteries. I have thanked the General personally for this kindness, and desire at the same time to express my acknowledgments to Brigadier General Benham and acting Brigadier General Gilmore, for acts of consideration shown by them to my officers and men.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, [Signed] S. F. DUPONT, Flag Officer Commanding, &c."

MADISON, Wis., April 21.

The Executive Department received this morning the startling announcement of the death of Gov. Lewis P. Harvey, drowned at Savannah, Tennessee, while stepping from one boat to another. The body is not yet recovered. The State offices are closed for the day, and flags are at half mast. He was a native of Connecticut, forty-two years of age; was a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of the State, and for several years a leading member of the State Senate. At the time of his death he was engaged in the humane object of ministering to the wounded at Pittsburg Landing, having taken with him an immense amount of hospital stores, donated, at his suggestion, by the cities of Milwaukee, Madison and Janesville. His successor is Lieutenant Governor Edward Solomon, of Milwaukee.

WASHINGTON, April 21. A State prisoner, Jesse D. Horton, from near Hagerstown, Maryland, was shot by a sentry yesterday, at the old Capitol Prison, and died in a few hours after.

NEW YORK, April 21. The office of the Brooklyn White Lead Company, on Fulton-street, was robbed Saturday night of bonds to the amount of from \$40,000 to \$50,000 of the Chicago and North-western Railroad.

PADUCAH, April 21. A large containing two hundred and fifty Government horses struck a snag between here and Cairo Saturday night, and sunk with all on board.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18. William Gilechrist, arrested some months ago on the charge of furnishing "aid and comfort to the enemy," and sent to Fort Warren, and afterwards upon his release by order of the Government, arrested by Detective Franklin on the charge of "treason," has now been discharged unconditionally, after many months imprisonment, without trial.

WASHINGTON, April 21.

The Norfolk Day Book of Saturday contains the following: "Ensign, Tenn., April 18.—Captain Ashby, commanding three hundred artillery, encountered seven hundred and fifty Lincolnites, stampeding for Kentucky, yesterday, near Jackson, Tenn. They had a hand to hand fight for two hours, and he succeeded in killing about seventy and taking five hundred prisoners. Our loss—none killed and about twenty-five wounded. No less than five thousand five hundred Lincolnites have left East Tennessee for Kentucky since the Governor's proclamation, calling on the militia."

Wilmington, April 18.—Private letters dated April 17, say that the enemy attacked Fort Mifflin last Saturday, and had been fighting two days. Col. White sent out a part of his men on the beach, and found 300 Yankees. They killed fifteen of our men, and then retreated to the fort. Colonel White fired canister at the enemy, killing great numbers. The enemy have built a battery two miles from the fort, on the beach, and planted mortars and large siege guns. Eleven large ships are outside. The enemy have sent to Newbern for gunboats to operate in the sound. The enemy are committing every imaginable outrage in Cataret and Onslow counties. Fort Mifflin has not yet been taken.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 16.

BUTTER.—The receipts are large and the demand local. We now quote good to choice Central Ohio roll at 13 1/2c, and extra Western Reserve, in cheese boxes, at 17 1/2c.

CHEESE.—The demand is fair and the supply good, and the market rules steady at 8 1/2c for Western Reserve and Hamburg, and 8 1/2c for New York State.

EGGS.—The receipts and market dull at 7 1/2c per dozen.

FLOUR.—The demand is fair from the city bakers and jobbers at \$4 05 @ 4 10 for superfine.

GRAIN.—There is very little doing in wheat; we quote Red at 85c, and White at 95c, but this is above what buyers are willing to give.

Corn is dull and lower; we quote ear at 32c in bulk, at the lower depot.

Oats we quote at 22c, in bulk.

The market for Rye remains dull, with but a limited demand at 52c for prime samples.

There is a continued demand for Barley, 67c for State Spring, and 68c for Fall. The lower grades remain dull at 50c to 60c.

HAY.—Prices have advanced for loose pressed to \$13 1/4, which is also the ruling price for tight pressed.

New Advertisements:

Mme. Demorest's

QUARTERLY

Mirror of Fashions

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.

The Summer number will contain FOUR LARGE AND SPLENDID FASHION-PLATES.

Three Full-Sized Patterns,

comprising the

New French Waist, an Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses' Sack.

Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for

SUMMER FASHIONS, CLOAKS, TRIMMINGS, CHILDREN'S DRESSING, ETC., AND

Valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the world. Published 473 Broadway, New York, and sold everywhere at 25 cents, or sent by mail post free, on receipt of the amount. Yearly \$1 with the following valuable premium:

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to the selection of 50 cents worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show-room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the Year, by paying the postage.

Splendid inducements to Canvasers

Summer Number Will be Ready on

or About the First of May.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between Eekle and Cochran, in this day mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle the same immediately.

STEELE'S COCHRAN.

A. E. The business will be continued at the Old Stand, by Cochran and Reynolds, who are now prepared to attend to all orders for Job Work on short notice.

COCHRAN & REYNOLDS.

Eaton, April 21st, 1862.

COCHRAN & REYNOLDS,

DEALERS IN

STOVES AND TINWARE

STORE-ROOM three doors West of C. Vandaul's store.

Eaton, April 21st, 1862.

TO THE UNEMPLOYED.

I can give steady employment to active young men to collect orders for the Little Giant Sewing Machine; price \$15.—Hemmer, Gagne, Screen driver and extra needles.—Will pay a liberal salary and expenses, or allow large commissions. County Rights given to Agents. An Agent wanted in every county. For particulars, descriptive catalogue, &c., address, with stamp,

T. S. PAGE,

at Gen'l Agent for U. S., Toledo, O.

Turnpike Election.

The Stockholders of the Hamilton, Rossville, Somerville, Newcom & Eaton Turnpike Company will meet at Somerville, Butler county, on the first Monday in May, 1862, to elect six Directors, to manage the affairs of the Road for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM CURRY, Treas.

April 17, 1862-34

AGRICULTURAL

Implements and Machinery.

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

We have taken the special agency for the celebrated Cleveland Agricultural Works of Messrs. Baldwin, Dewitt & Co., for Preble and the southern part of Darke counties, Ohio. Among the haying and harvesting machines may be found the following Patents:

Woods' Improved Mower, Hubbard, reaping attachment, Cleveland Iron Mower, Hubbard light Mower, Hubbard Standard Mower, Manny's Combined Reaper and Mower, Revolving Horse Hay Rakes, &c., grain drills, horse power, threshers and Separators, wood sawing machinery, sugar cane mills, elder mills, hay, straw and stalk cutters for hand or power, corn shellers, thermometer chains, iron field rollers, iron road scrapers, corn cultivators, harrows, plows, &c., &c.; also agents for the famous Molineux powers, threshers and separators, manufactured by Messrs. D. H. Hoover & Son, of Molineux, Ohio. All letters of inquiry must be addressed,

E. Kelley & Son,

WEST FLORENCE,

Preble Co., Ohio.

1862.

EAGLE HOTEL,

WINTERS & SHAFNER,

Proprietors,

North Baron St., between Main and Somers,

EATON, OHIO.

Good stabling for 125 horses.

COOKS' CELEBRATED

Sugar Evaporator.

The subscriber having the exclusive agency for this county, for the sale of the above apparatus, for making syrup from the Chinese Sugar Cane, (Sorgum), is prepared to fill promptly all orders for the same. Apply to J. COFF, near West Alexandria, or call on John D. Miller, of Eaton.

April 8, 1862.

George Lockwood

Has just opened a Grocery Store on Barren street, one door south of the Eagle Hotel, where he keeps everything in his line, such as

SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE,

Rice, Soap, Candles, Syrup,

Molasses, Fish, Dye Stuffs,

Spices, Candles,

Cigars, Tobacco, German Snuff,